

POETRY.

TRUE BLUSH.

Was it unholly!—Surely no! The tongue no purer thought can speak; And from the heart, no feeling flows More chaste, than brightens woman's cheek.

How oft we mark the deep ting'd rose Soft mantling where the lily grew. Nor deem that where such beauty blows A treach'rous thorn's conceal'd from view!

That thorn may touch some tender vein, And crimson o'er the wounded part; Unheeded, too, a transient pain Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart.

On beauty's lids, the gem-like tear Oft sheds its evanescent ray, But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere 'Tis chased by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is formed—and flies— Nor owns reflection's calm control— It comes—it deepens—fades and dies; A gush of feeling from the soul!

WISCONSIN.

Indians.—No two races on the face of the earth ever differed more than the Indians of North and South America. The former are among the most intractable of the human species; the latter, except in their sacrifice of human victims to their gods, appear to have been the most mild, indolent, and easy tempered of all mankind. The Spanish writers, one and all, with the exception of Las Casas, represent them as the most stupid and unenlightened beings in existence, but one remove from the animals of the field. Don Antonio de Ulloa, after indulging himself in a variety of invectives against this harmless race, proceeds to give the following picture, which, it will be observed, exactly describes a nation of philosophers:—"Nothing," he says, "disturbs the tranquility of their souls, equally insensible to disasters and prosperity. Though half naked, they are as contented as the monarch on his splendid throne; riches do not elate them in the smallest degree; and the authority of dignities, to which they are permitted to aspire, is one so little the object of their ambition, that an Indian will receive with the same indifference the office of a judge and that of a hangman, if deprived of the former, and appointed to the latter. Nothing can move or change them. Interest has no power over them; and they often refuse to perform a small service for a sum of money, pointing to their mouths and saying they are not hungry. Fear makes no impression on them—respect as little."

Interesting Scene.—A few days since, a young tradesman, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this city, in passing along a wharf at which a ship from one of the ports in Ireland was about to be made fast, stopped, as is usual with persons from a foreign country, to observe whether any face which had been familiar to their eye in earlier years, might not present itself. In the bustle of attempting to get quickly on shore, one of the passengers fell into the dock, and instantly sunk under the vessel. Without a moment's hesitation, the young man before alluded to, who had remained to gratify his curiosity, plunged into the deep after the drowning man, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him safe on land. The deliverer very naturally felt anxious to see his prize restored to perfect life, and with this view remained to tender his assistance without going away to change or even dry his apparel. A few moments after some simple remedies had been applied, the rescued man slowly opened his eyes, and murmured "God bless you, God bless you—it would be too soon to die far away from home." The voice, and the awakening countenance of the newly arrived young man, filled the other with an intensity of eagerness visible to all around; he asked the place of birth and name of his patient: both questions were soon answered satisfactorily enough to prove that the rescuer and the rescued were brothers! It is needless to attempt to relate the sequel,—in an instant they were interlocked in a close embrace, and a thousand questions and congratulations were made on each side, before one could be answered. Finally the brothers retired amidst the ejaculations and the wonder of all who observed the singular scene.—*New-York Courier.*

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—I sleep family.—A gentleman from Bradford gives us the following information of the effects of a thunder storm one night last week. He says a house in Bradford was struck by lightning, while the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two daughters, were under the dominion of Morpheus,—that the electric fluid entered the roof, passed thro' a bed-post, shivering it to atoms, destroyed an old bureau and several other articles in the room where slept the two daughters,—that it then descended, without further ceremony, into the bed-

room, where were in bed the husband and wife. Here the lightning played some "fantastic tricks," by tearing the bedstead, destroying furniture, & committing other riotous acts; but still, amid this "wreck of matter," the whole family continued to snore, unconscious of the chaos around them, or their half inch escapes from death. Our informant states that they awoke about sunrise, and were startled at the smell of brimstone and the appearance of their habitation. On examination they found large splinters which had been torn from the furniture and thrust into the bed. They considered it a MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

[This is somewhat akin to the story told of a man cutting straw in a machine on a chilly day, when one of his fingers was clipped off so smoothly that he did not discover the accident till one of his companions seeing it on the barn floor, asked him whose it was. Hodge, looking at his own hands, exclaimed, "by jingo it's mine."]

A new way of Advertising.—A farmer from Long Island, while engaged the other morning in making sale of his butter and vegetables at the Fulton market, found, on looking round, that his horse and cart were missing. He immediately stepped into an adjoining store and bought a sheet of paper, on which he wrote, in glaring capitals, "Lost my horse and cart," and pinned one half on his breast, and the other on his back. With this attractive advertisement he marched off in search of the horse and cart, followed by a regiment of boys, who seemed highly amused at the novelty of the expedition. He had not traversed many squares, before he was accosted by a man who informed him that he saw a horse and cart moving leisurely towards the Bowers, and that by turning his steps thither, he would probably find it. The information proved to be correct, and the farmer returned to the market in his cart, with everything as safe as it was when he lost it.—*New-York paper.*

Handel, who was one of the greatest gluttons of the age, frequently ordered a dinner at a tavern for five, when only himself was to partake of it. Having once ate so immoderately as to be nearly deprived of respiration, a physician, a friend of his, was called, who hoping to alarm him out of his beastly custom, directly told him he was a dead man. "Are there then no hopes?" said Handel. "None," replied the friend. "Say you so?" rejoined the other: "Then I'll make the most of my time," and immediately devoured the remainder of the dish, with a voraciousness that must have killed any other man in the world but himself.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of fame, his chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped "three bushels" of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, calling him Henni Baal—and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and popes obeyed—after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth,—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men, who, from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of those whom the world calls great—those four, who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by

poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

Dignified conduct of a young lady.—Eliza Embert, a young Parisian lady, resolutely discharged a gentleman to whom she was to have been married, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied that "a man of the world would not be so old-fashioned as to regard God and religion." Eliza started—but, on recovering herself, said, "From this moment, when I discover that you do not respect religion, I cease to be your's. He who does not love and honor God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely."

Address of Mr. Ingham.

The following is Mr. Ingham's reply to the address of his friends at the dinner table. It preceded the explanation which we gave in our last.

My Friends and Fellow Citizens:

It is impossible not to feel deeply sensible of this manifestation of your kindness. It has been my good fortune to have been long connected with you in all the various relations of social and political life. I am indebted to the generous confidence of my fellow citizens of this congressional district, and especially of my native county, for all the numerous public employments in which I have been engaged for the greater part of the last twenty five years—I have received from them and from you in common with them, innumerable favors which can never be repaid, but from the overflowing of a grateful heart; but this scene imposes a deeper obligation than all the rest—It is impossible to find language to express my feelings—I can therefore only return to you my sincere thanks and assure you that it will ever be remembered with the most profound and unwavering gratitude. For the kind partiality with which you have contemplated and spoken of my public services, I can only offer you additional thanks—between us, the heart and not the tongue is the organ of communication, and it speaks its feelings best in silence.

When I resigned the trust which the citizens of this district last conferred upon me, to engage in another of greater hazard and responsibility; you wisely permitted me to enter upon the new scene of probation, without indulging or exciting expectations—you felt as I did, that the undertaking was hazardous, and you sympathized in my anxiety for the consequences. It was known that the department committed to my care, had recently been charged with heavy additional duties and responsibilities, in which a vast amount of the active capital of the country was closely connected—That the laws for the execution of these duties were defective in efficiency, and obnoxious for their rigor—That jealousy and hostility had sprung up in various sections of the union, as well in regard to the disposition of the public lands, as the great and disturbing question of impost revenue; that the treasury department was the point of contact, in fact, the battle ground of these contending and excited interests. It becomes me not to say how this duty has been executed. I can only assure you, that every faculty of my mind has been constantly devoted to my official duty; that for the last two years the midnight watch has seldom found my eyes closed in sleep—Not engaged in the dissipation of the gay metropolis, but alone, in the dry, arduous and severe investigation of the various subjects presented for decision.—You will excuse me for thus alluding to matters so personal to myself. I could not have done it, but for the peculiar relation which exists between you and me, and the persuasion that you had been informed of the same facts, through other channels; public sentiment having done me more than justice in these respects. It had also cheered me with the hope, that the confidence thus kindly reposed, might have been employed in promoting other and higher objects of public good, in which I was zealously engaged. It ought not to be disguised, that the final extinguishment of the public debt, which is very near at hand, will present a new crisis in the affairs of our country.—The public mind should therefore be familiarized to it, and preparation made in advance for the event. To continue permanently upon the people, taxes equal to ten million of dollars, the amount of the present sinking fund, more than will be required for the current expenses of the government, will, I most conscientiously believe, jeopardize the existence of its union, and the main we can and should complain of those who think themselves aggrieved, the more rapidly will that great evil be hastened. What can compensate for the breaking up of a confederation, which is the highest and may be the last hope of liberty? On the other hand, suddenly and indiscriminately to reduce the impost duties to the scale of

revenue for current expenditure, would cause a scene of ruin which cannot be described. I have no doubt but all these evils may be averted, and instead of multiplying antagonist interests and exciting animosity and hatred throughout the nation, marked by geographical boundaries the most dangerous of all, that measures might be adopted would preserve every interest of the country, in the operation of which, every section would be reconciled; and which would in fact, draw together the different parts with bonds of affection founded in mutual personal as well as political interests. The successful adaptation of these measures to their end, will require not less of the spirit of patriotism and of compromise, than knowledge of the condition, and skill in the arrangement of our diversified pursuits. The system is complex, and simplicity can only be restored by slow degrees, and the time is at hand when the work should be in progress. The difficulties are great, but they are not insurmountable, and the object is worthy of the highest effort of human intelligence. To establish more firmly the bonds of this union, not by physical power, but by means of the moral cement, mutual affection and mutual interest, is a work of the most exalted character, and when accomplished will perpetuate an undisturbed possession of our rich inheritance, not only to our posterity, but render it at no distant day, by the mere force of example, not less valuable to the cause of human liberty and happiness throughout the world. This work, so far as it depends on the treasury department, has now been committed, I trust, to able hands, and I devoutly hope it may meet with the attention and success it so well deserves.

If in the desire to discharge with fidelity to the country, and satisfaction to those more immediately concerned, and under the pressure of great anxiety to prepare for the high objects I have just referred to, I have not mingled in the partisan operations which, whether intended for good or for evil, are usually found about the sources of power and patronage, I shall be excused for having no leisure for such employment, even if I had had a taste for the associations of this nature, which existed at the metropolis. Nor was I engaged, as has been insinuated by some who seem to speak by authority, in arranging plans for the selection of a successor to the presidential chair. My correspondence with you my friends, limited as it was, will bear strong negative testimony at least to this fact; but if it be not satisfactory, I take this occasion to absolve every person to whom I have written a letter, from the date of my appointment to that of my removal, from every obligation of confidence on that subject, which is usually deemed to belong to private correspondence, that the proofs of this charge may be given to the world, if any exist.

You must not suppose that I am about to pour out complaints for private griefs. I have no private griefs. My judgment has never wavered for a moment, as to the course which duty and honor prescribed, in the relation I bore to the president and the other members of the administration; and sustained by an approving conscience as well as by many evidences of public opinion, and most especially by your generous and kind countenance on this occasion, I should be unfaithful to my own character and a heartless ingrate, if I could entertain, much less express, a sentiment of private grief. Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the chief magistrate, for whose character you and I had entertained so high an opinion—to be thus met and greeted by such a crowd of my fellow citizens, among whom I see, attended by their sons, the companions of my childhood, the associates, friends and confidants of my riper years, and more than all these, some venerable relics of the revolution, of whom, God be praised, there are yet a few among us. I say, such a meeting as this, is a reward infinitely more valuable than the possessions of any favor in the power of the chief magistrate to confer. But even without these consolatory evidences of the good opinion of those whose good opinion I value more than that of all the world beside, because you know me best. I say without these, I would be deeply mortified if any friend of mine should suppose that I was an object of sympathy for private grief. On the contrary, I regard the moment in which my separation from the public service was determined on, as the most precious moment of my life; and although it might now be difficult to persuade those who partake deeply of the prevailing passion for office, of the sincerity of this declaration, yet I perfectly know that the time will come, when it will be readily believed. As to pecuniary loss, (if any think of this) much less labor than I should have bestowed on official business, well directed, will easily procure something more than a bare subsistence, which all know is

scarcely afforded by the salaries at Washington,—I can have no cause of resentment therefore on this account.—It will not be thought profanity, I hope, to say that the president is but a mortal; subject to all the infirmities incident to human nature; his displeasure or denunciation are not directed by an omniscient eye, nor do they carry with them political or corporeal death.—And even, if, as he suggested in his correspondence with me of the 20th of April last, I was intended as a sacrifice to propitiate public opinion for others whom he loved, and whom it had severely threatened, that of itself is not good cause for resentment. It was not the ancient custom even in idolatrous sacrifices to select the worst of the flock for those purposes. But whatever may have been the motive for my removal, I shall enjoy the effect, and I feel like a mariner who has safely returned from a long, toilsome and somewhat perilous voyage, to receive the joyous greetings of his old companions and friends.

Among the American people, the public judgment alone can fix lasting disrepute on a public man. There is too much independence in the press, for truth to be successfully perverted, or the public mind to be permanently deceived by the arts of the servile and mercenary part of that body. I cannot be mistaken, however, in the indications I have seen, that whatever may have been the motive for dissolving the cabinet, that object is not deemed to have been fully accomplished by it; and it is very apparent that a corps editorial has been organized, ready to let off their poisoned shafts at whomsoever, and whenever, directed by the master of the signals. Some of these, perhaps too eager for the chase, or perhaps in obedience to some private signal, have some time since commenced their attacks on me.—I could not mistake their connection, but I heed them not. The foremost of our temporal duties is that which we owe to our country, and with this guide for a polar star, whoever makes careful observations can never mistake his way. The treatment I am to receive from the corps I have adverted to, will depend not upon the character of my services to the country, nor on their benefit or injury to the administration, but upon the meekness and silence with which I shall submit to what they deem the greatest of all grievances, the loss of office.—But, as they and I place a different estimate on these things, and this loss is deemed to be a gain, I shall have no opportunity of making a merit of my meekness, or commending myself to their favor by a self-denying silence—I shall, therefore, pursue the course which duty to the country shall seem to prescribe, perfectly convinced that all patriotic minds, when fully informed as to the history of the last two years, will come to the same conclusion—until then, it is due to prudence, as well as justice, to forbear a definitive judgment.

You have been pleased to express a strong desire for some "explanation of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind, and broken up the elements of party throughout the country;" alluding, as I understand, to the dissolution of the cabinet. It is reasonable to suppose that there was an adequate cause for a proceeding so unexampled in the annals of our country—measures of this kind are not very uncommon in those governments where it is held that the chief magistrate "can do no wrong;" but this doctrine does not belong to our system, and it must be an extraordinary case which could render such a step expedient.—Of this, however, the people must be the judges in the last resort, and, before it is drawn into a precedent which might be used for undefined and dangerous purposes, they have a right to be fully informed. I do not, therefore, object to your request, as improper; but when it is considered that the proceeding, so far as I am concerned, was exclusively the act of the President, who alone can perfectly explain his own motives, it might seem improper for me now to anticipate the explanation, which, as none is above the reach of public opinion, he will no doubt think it his duty to make of these transactions to the American people. But if it be thought that I have incurred any responsibility in this proceeding, I have only to say, let the facts be investigated, and the veil which now envelopes this matter in so much mystery be completely removed. If all is right, the public mind will be satisfied; if any thing is wrong, the people only, who are sovereign in such cases at least, can apply the remedy. It is the boast of our system, that none are above the power, or beneath the protection of this tribunal.—Upon their intelligence and virtue depends the maintenance of all the preservative principles of our government. It is their sacred duty, as well as right, to scrutinize the acts, and scan the motives of all who are connected with the public service, and guard with a vigilant and jealous care against every exertion of power, which, by weakening the influ-

W. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-
MENT OF
HARDWARE,
comprising almost every article in his
line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil*.
HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.
Gettysburg, May 31. 1f

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DENVER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the Ci-
ties, and are now opening their
Third Stock for this Spring. (not to
be surpassed by any) comprising every
article in their line. They deem it un-
necessary to give a catalogue of the
different articles either in paper or
handbill.

Having received a double portion of
custom to what they anticipated, they
assure the Public they have come to
the determination NOT TO BE UN-
DERSED BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of
GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establish-
ment in the County, either for quality,
beauty or cheapness. We ask no more
than A CALL from any person—for
that our Goods are cheaper than oth-
ers they may rest assured of—LOOK
AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. 1f

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public,
that he has just returned from the Ci-
ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,
with an EXTENSIVE and
Entirely New Stock of
GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house
of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-
ceased, situate on the south-west cor-
ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,
consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)
A personal appearance at his Estab-
lishment, the low prices of his Goods,
and Elegant Assortment, will be an in-
ducement for them to purchase.—
"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 19. 1f

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Prop-
erty of Col. Richard Brown, situ-
ate in Straban township, Adams coun-
ty, on the Conowago creek, at present
in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver,
is offered for Sale on the most advan-
tageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,
more or less, of excellent land, in fine
cultivation, the improvements on which
are a two-story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the
Tenant, on the premises. For the
Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B.
MCPIERSON, Gettysburg.
March 15. 1f

GARLEANT'S
Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the
proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick,
Md. a supply of Garleant's cele-
brated Balsam of Health, a re-
medy extensively used in many
parts of Europe and the United
States, for the cure of DYSPEP-
SIA, and many other diseases
which proceed from a morbid
condition of the stomach. It is
also highly recommended in Co-
nsumption, Nephritis, Thymitis, Low-
ness of Spirits, Paralysis,
or the Heart, and a sovereign
remedy for WORMS, &c. It is usually put
up in square half pint bottles, accompanied
with extensive directions for its use. It is
constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 1f
The following is among many certificates
of cure performed by this medicine:
Bears Dr—I lately used your Balsam of
Health. For two years I had a constant and
fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject
to convulsions accompanied with fever, more
or less. I recently bought a bottle of your
Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and
found it relieved me very much, and I pro-
cured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfect-
ly, and since then I enjoy perfect health a-
gain, and I do recommend the said Balsam
to those that are afflicted in the same way.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leithersburg, Washington co. Md.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the thirty-first
day of May, A. D. one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel
Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires,
Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the
service of the Rule granted at the last
Court on all the Heirs and Legal Re-
presentatives of

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
deceased, to be and appear at this Court
to accept or refuse to take the Real
Estate of said deceased at the valuation
made thereof; and being severally cal-
led, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule
on all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of said deceased, to wit: John
Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas.
Black, Margaret, intermarried with
David Hamilton, Esq. William Ham-
ilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Ham-
ilton, James Hamilton, George Ham-
ilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Ham-
ilton—to be and appear at the next Or-
phans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg,
for the county of Adams, on the 22d
day of August next, to shew cause why
the Real Estate of said deceased, men-
tioned and described in the writ of par-
tition or valuation, should not be sold,
agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this
Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 28. 4f

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the thirty-first
day of May, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty
one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm.
M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assign-
ed, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to wit:—John Stoner, the
children of Deivrow, intermarried with
William Shoemaker, (who died before
the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoem-
aker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, inter-
married with Peter Bomgardner, Em-
my Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermar-
ried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy,
also intermarried with William Shoem-
aker, Hetty, intermarried with Chris-
tian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with
Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to
be and appear at the next Orphans'
Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on the 22d day of Au-
gust next, to accept or refuse to take
the Real Estate of said deceased, at the
valuation made thereof, agreeably to
the Intestate laws of this Common-
wealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 28. 4f

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the thirty-first
day of May, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'-
Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned,
&c.

Due proof having been made of the
service of the Rule granted at the last
Court on all the Heirs and Legal Re-
presentatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,
deceased, to be and appear at this Court
to accept or refuse to take the Real
Estate of said deceased at the valuation
made thereof—and being severally cal-
led and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,
on all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of said deceased, to wit:—John
Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermar-
ried with Henry Stonebrecker, (Jacob,
now deceased, leaving minors, Elias,
Jesse, and Jonas Stear.) Susanna,
intermarried with John Yagerline, Mol-
ly, intermarried with Henry Bushman,
and Catharine Stear—to be and appear
at the next Orphans' Court, to be held
at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams,
on the 22d day of August next, to shew
cause why the Real Estate of said de-
ceased should not be sold, agreeably to
the Intestate laws of this Common-
wealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 28. 1f

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN
THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,
formerly occupied by Geo.
Lushels, on the York and Gettysburg
Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettys-
burg, and 21 from York.

Having provided himself with every
accommodation for Travellers, Wag-
goners, and Drivers, he invites those
who travel that way, to give him a call,
and judge whether his entertainment
and charges do not justify the invita-
tion.

ROBERT TAYLOR.
April 25. 1f
N. B. Persons indebted to me, are
requested to call on M. McClean, Esq.,
in whose hands I have placed my books,
and make immediate settlement. R. T.

Apprentices & Journeymen

SILVER-PLATERS
WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established
in Gettysburg, on East Middle-
street,

A MANUFACTORY
OF ALL KINDS OF
Plated Goods and Ware,
but in particular
Harness and Carriage
WHEELINGS,
BRIDLE-BITS,
Stirrups, &c. &c.

The demand for their Goods having
increased beyond their calculations,
urges them to extend their Establish-
ment. They are desirous, therefore,
of having 10 or 12 additional

APPRENTICES,
and a few additional
JOURNEYMEN.

None need apply but such as come
well recommended. None of the Me-
chanical branches, we believe, offer
more favorable prospects to young men
than does this.

Our customers at home, and all
orders in our line from abroad, will be
promptly attended to, and their favors
thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE.
Gettysburg, June 7. 1f

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the thirty-first
day of May, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm.
M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assign-
ed, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to wit: Barney Gilbert, who
has released his interest in said Estate,
Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart
Gilbert, whose share is sold to Thad-
deus Stevens, Sally, intermarried with
Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried
with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, inter-
married with Michael Saltzgeber, who
died before the said Jacob, leaving is-
sue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael,
Eliza and Sophia Saltzgeber (all mi-
nors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel
Herr, John Gilbert (eldest son), Geo.
Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, inter-
married with Jacob Harman (Col.),
Mary, intermarried with David Beecher
(merchant)—to be and appear at the
next Orphans' Court, to be held at Get-
tysburg, for the county of Adams, on
the 22d day of August next, to accept
or refuse to take the Real Estate of
said deceased, at the valuation made
thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws
of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 28. 4f

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the
Orphans' Court of Adams County,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on
Saturday the 20th day of August next, on
the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,
Situated in Huntington township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of David
Nickel, John Collins and others, con-
taining 28 Acres.—Also,

A lot of Ground,
In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams
county, containing 1 of an Acre. To
be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*,
deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M. on the first described lot, and at 5
o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attend-
ance will be given, and terms of sale
made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 7. 1f



EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HENRY
Respectfully informs his old
Friends and Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has taken that
well known **LAGER STAY.**

THE EAGLE HOTEL.
situate on the corner of Baltimore and
Middle streets, formerly occupied by
B. Ginzler, Esq. The house is large
and convenient. His Bar is well stock-
ed with the best of Liquors; and his
Table will always be furnished with the
best of Market and Household. The Sal-
ling is good and roomy, and attended
by an attentive Hostess. Travellers
and others are assured that they will
use every exertion in his power to ren-
der both Man and Horse comfortable.
Gettysburg, April 12. 1f

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton
CRAGS at this Office.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the
Estate of JOHN SHEET, late
of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd,
are hereby notified, that unless their
accounts are discharged before the 15th
of July next, I shall be under the disa-
greeable necessity of instituting suits
for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r.
June 21. 4f

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the Public, that he taken
and fitted up the

COLD SPRING
ESTABLISHMENT.

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN,
Eight miles from Chambersburg, and
about two and an half from the Turn-
pike Road, leaving it to the right at
Porter's Inn—8 miles from Chambers-
burg. The road from the turnpike is in
a passable condition for carriages, &c.
and the accommodations at the Spring
are such as he flatters himself will be
pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.
June 21. 6f

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed,
by the Court of Common Pleas
of Adams County, AUDITORS, un-
der an Act of Assembly, passed last
session, to ascertain the claims against
the **HANOVER & CARLISLE TURN-
PIKE ROAD COMPANY**, and to dis-
tribute the money arising from the tolls
collected on said Road, to and among
the different Creditors of said Com-
pany—

Notice is hereby Given,
that we will attend at the house of Wil-
liam McClellan, in the borough of Get-
tysburg, for that purpose, and to per-
form such other business as may be
necessary relating to the same, on
Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. B. MCPHERSON,
June 14. 1f

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as
low a rate as any other man in the
State. He is thankful for past favors,
and respectfully solicits a continuance
of the same.

Orders from a distance will be
thankfully received, and attended to
with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having over-
come the difficulties which always
attend the commencement of unendow-
ed literary establishments, has at length
been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which
are usually taught in similar Institu-
tions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and
Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natu-
ral Philosophy, Chemistry with Expe-
riments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient
Geography with the use of the Globes,
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Alge-
bra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying,
Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Tri-
gonometry, Conic Sections, Differential
and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, As-
tronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Com-
position and Declamation, and Biblical
Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the imme-
diate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS
and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The
strictest attention is bestowed upon the
morals of the pupils. Parents from a
distance can, with the utmost confi-
dence, entrust their children to the
guardianship of this Institution. They
may live, if desired, in the same family
with either of the Teachers, who will
pledge themselves to exercise over
them a parental care. The location is
remarkably healthy, and very conven-
ient with reference to Baltimore, Phila-
delphia, or the District of Columbia.
The year is divided into two sessions,
ending on the last Wednesday of April
and September, and succeeded each by
a vacation of four weeks. Besides the
public examinations at the close of each
session, private examinations are held
quarantly. A semi-annual report of
the conduct, industry, and scholarship
of each student will be sent to parents
and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session,
\$10—Winter \$15. The necessary ex-
penses, including board, room, rent,
washing and tuition, need not be more
than from \$5 to \$8 per annum.

Reference may be made to Professors
S. S. SCHMIDT and E. L. HAZEN,
Gettysburg, Pa. Professors H. V. KATZ,
Frederick, N. J.; Rev. C. P. S. WALKER,
Rev. C. DENNETT, and Rev. J. DENNETT,
Lebanon, Pa.; Prof. J. DENNETT, Rev. D. KATZ,
Rev. J. G. MERRILL, and Professors M. L.
BARTON, R. L. DENNETT, and S. S. WALKER,
York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. M. DENNETT, Esq.,
Reading, Pa.; or Mr. T. DENNETT, Esq.,
New York, Pa.; Rev. B. KATZ, Hagerstown,
Md.; Rev. D. F. SCHAEFER, Frederick,
Md.

June 21.

MIDDLE-CREEK
FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully in-
form their Friends and the Public
generally, that they have taken the well-
known Establishment on Middle-creek,
owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where
they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassimets, Blankets,
and **Flannels,**

at prices to suit the times. As the
Factory is in complete order, they as-
sure all those who may favor them
with their custom, that their work shall
be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who
live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will
be received, after the 10th of May, at
the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban
township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Mil-
lers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's
Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's
Tavern, near Taneytown; Elmer's Store,
near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's;
Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Mi-
chael Reever's, at Noll's Mill; George
Witt's, at Sell's Mill; Correll's Tavern,
at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's
Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill,
on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern,
near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and
Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettys-
burg; where they will attend once in
every two weeks to receive and deliver
work.

N. B. It is requested of those who
send Wool to the above places, to be
particular to attach their names, and
written directions, to their Wool and
Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufac-
turing, as low as at any Factory in the
neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.
April 19. 9f

The LADY'S BOOK,

*Published Monthly—with numerous En-
gravings—forming in one year Two Vo-
lumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3
per annum.*

THE June number completes the
first year since the work was be-
gun. In that time, we have procured,
at great expense, suitable embellish-
ments for it, consisting of upwards of
Sixty beautiful Engravings,
on various subjects, and some of them
of a superior and costly style. In addi-
tion to these, there may also be in-
cluded two appropriate engraved Title
Pages, with separate Indexes to accom-
pany the volumes, and Fifteen Pieces
of Music, of the most approved kinds;
which, with more than Six Hundred
and Seventy-two large & closely print-
ed pages of letter press, together com-
prises two volumes of the Lady's Book,
one of the cheapest publications in the
U. States—being furnished to subscri-
bers, monthly, at the moderate price of
\$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we
made to the public in the onset, to
make the work creditable to ourselves,
and satisfactory to all who patronized
it, we feel authorized to state, that as
our abilities and willingness have in-
creased with an augmented list of sub-
scribers, no effort shall be wanting on
our part to render the future numbers,
in every particular, superior to those
which have been so extensively ap-
proved.

A large amount of dues on subscrip-
tions remains uncollected. We re-
spectfully request agents and others
whose accounts are still unclosed, to
forward the balances due us, in their
hands, at once, that no mistakes may
occur hereafter in furnishing the work
promptly to those who settle their ac-
counts. The enormous expenses which
are necessarily incurred in publishing
a work on the extensive scale we have
adopted, does not admit of an apology
for thus seasonably soliciting from all
a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the 1st
of January, are still on hand, and can
be obtained by persons who wish to
subscribe. All orders (enclosing the
price of subscription) must be address-
ed to
L. A. GODEY & Co.
112, Chestnut st. Philadelphia.
June 14. 3f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of **GEORGE AGRVILL**, late
of Middleton township, deceased, are
requested to discharge the same with-
out delay; and those who have claims
against said Estate, are desired to pre-
sent them, properly authenticated, for
settlement.

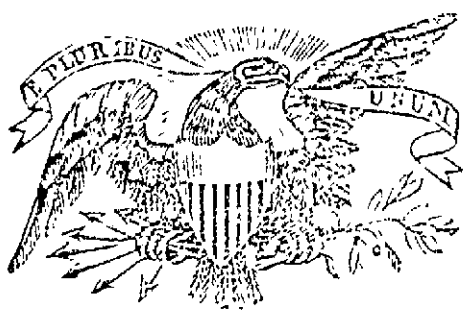
CHARLES DELAP,
JOHN MCGRATH,
June 7. 4f

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania have
been revised and are
now for sale.

ALL KINDS of Letter-Press
PRINTING,

New and expeditiously executed at
the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, July 12.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, at present Governor of the Michigan territory, has been appointed, by the President, Secretary of War.

The organization of a new Cabinet is now completed. The following persons compose it:—

Mr. Livingston, of Lou. Sec'y of State.
Mr. McLane, of Del. Treasury.
Mr. Woodbury, of N. H. Navy.
Mr. Cass, of Ohio, War.
Mr. Tanev, of Md. Attorney General.

The Anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated throughout the country with great spirit. Amongst others, we observe, that six hundred of the friends of Henry Clay dined together at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia—John Sergeant, Esq. presiding.

The Toasts at the Democratic celebration in Carlisle, bear rather hard upon Gen. Jackson—and savor very much of Calhounism.

The Weather and Crops.—Considerable anxiety has been felt, lest, from the unusually continued rains which have poured down upon us for the last two weeks, the wheat and rye crops would be entirely destroyed. Indeed, in almost every instance, that which had been cut had commenced a second growth, and in many instances the standing wheat. On Saturday evening, however, the weather cleared up with a brisk north-western, and has since continued delightful and invigorating—and we hope when the harvest is housed, that our fears will be found to have been much exaggerated. The oats and corn crops are doing finely.

Periodicals.—The July No. of "The Casket," just received, contains an elegant engraving of the Fashions, with other interesting matter. Its appearance is much improved.

The "Souvenir" is merged in the "Philadelphia Album," a very neatly-executed and interesting periodical.

The Rail-Road Rioters.—Of the fifty-eight persons arrested by the military, all but thirteen have been discharged, against whom the Company intends to proceed rigorously, as the leaders and instigators of the outrage.

A young man, named John James, of New-York, was killed instantly on the Baltimore Rail-road, on Sunday the 3d inst. by the New-York steam-car. (of which his father was the inventor) running over him, when he was attempting to place the slip of the Rail on the turn-out, at the Depot.

Great Fires.—Two very destructive fires have taken place in the City of New-York within a few days past—one supposed to be the work of an incendiary—the other from throwing squibs and crackers into houses and yards. By the first fire, a whole block of buildings was burnt—loss estimated at \$20,000. The last fire was much more destructive—the loss being estimated at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! It is computed that not less than one hundred and twenty-five families are rendered houseless—several of whom are reduced to beggary. Many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and, in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire. Several persons are missing, who, it is feared, have perished in the flames. Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the Theatre, have not been found. Several firemen were seriously injured. In the confusion, also, a child, aged 8 years, was thrown down and trampled to death.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

A writer in the Nashville Herald, remarks that the Gregorian Calendar established by the Pope in 1582, was adopted with some alterations by the Parliament of England in 1752, and that by the new mode of computation eleven days were left out of the month of September, and the first of that month was called the fourth. Gen. Washington was born on the 22d February, 1732, which, having been dropped, there were 20 days in the month of February. It will be found that by adding eleven days to twenty-two and dividing eleven days by seven, it would leave the 22d February to the 4th March. It therefore follows that the 22d February, 1732, old style, was the 11th of May, 1733, in the calendar now in use, and that the day of his inauguration, as President of the new Republic, which he had been a long instrumental in establishing, was the anniversary of his birth!

The same writer remarks that it may not be generally known that the year began on the 25th of March, until altered to 1st January, by act of Parliament, in 1752.

The increase of crime in our country mangle all the efforts of all the societies intended for the improvement of the human race, appears to us most appalling. The New-York Journal of Commerce remarks, that within eight days, they have recorded the deaths of four married women, in that city & Brooklyn, "most or all of whom, there is reason to believe, perished by the hands of their own husbands." Three of the husbands are in jail awaiting their trial. Burglaries are committed almost every night, with such uniformity in the manner as leave no doubt of an organized gang for that purpose.

A daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of Hon. Jno. McLEAN to the Presidency of the U. States.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress."

There are from ninety to one hundred steam-engines in operation in Philadelphia and Liberties, in sixty of which number, anthracite coal is used for fuel.

The following account of a lamentable occurrence is from J. P. Anderus, Esq. Postmaster at Cold Spring, and addressed to the editors of the New-York Gazette:

Awful Death!—On the 26th inst. Mr. John Milton Partridge, late merchant in Tarrytown, Westchester county, went with several others to Butter-hills, about two or three miles above West Point, and attempted to climb up the precipice in search of iron ore. Mr. Partridge had succeeded in climbing about 150 or 200 feet, up an almost perpendicular rock; when, by some means, he slipped and fell head foremost about 30 feet, and struck a rock which was made slippery by the trickling of the water down it; from this he bounded and fell the remaining distance of about 150 feet, and struck among the rocks at the foot of the precipice! He expired immediately. Mr. Partridge has left a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

The Cholera Morbus, this terrible disease, which has ravaged India, spreading desolation far and wide, and now is spreading through the north of Europe, seems to us a subject of just alarm, here, on our more healthy and happy shores. Already the Government of Great Britain has taken steps to prevent its introduction, requiring all vessels from the North to perform quarantine, and prohibiting the introduction of Rags, &c. from infected places until fully cleansed. Do we not import Rags from Holland and Russia? Is there no danger here? Is this disease propagated and extended by swarms of animalcules, which generate in myriads and fasten on the stomach. Warsaw is suffering from it and the armies both of Russia and Poland are wasting beneath its fearful visitation. May God in his goodness avert from us the pestilence.—*Vil. Rec.*

Algiers.—There is every indication that France will retain this place as her own colony, and civilize it. Other powers appear to acquiesce without much trouble. A Foreign Magazine says—Thus the French have conquered a kingdom as large as Spain with as fine a climate, and commanding an entrance to that land of terrors and treasures, the central region of Africa. They are going on a *la Française* in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels that infested the streets and reduced an establishment of dunghills, as venerable as Mahomet. They have built an Opera House, ordering the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list and subscribe as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in this theatre, to which the ladies of the several Harems have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be debilitated with the romantic loves of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Hour ever turned before. The ladies, as might be expected, are in raptures with the change, and are chopping with the air of an *éclatée* of the Fourth. St. Germain Galimatias, by communicating to the Algerine coffee houses the news of a world of which they hitherto knew no more than of the war of the dog-star. All is general jubilation and the march of intellect. It is a great established fact, and indisputable, to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they are to be shaved, dispossessed him of his shop, and sent to the interior, and some of the most vigorous. The remedy is infallible.

It is thought the sum collected for the Fayetteville sufferers, will nearly reach \$7,000.

It is thought, from the preparations in Ireland, that the emigrants to America this year will probably exceed fifty thousand.

A Mahometan Miracle.—In the Java Courant of the 28th of October last, there is a long article relating to one of the natives, Pa Dhasijah by name, of the district Serondal, who had been buried in the usual Mahometan form.—After having lain 46 days in the grave, to the terror and surprize of all, "he burst his cerements," and covered with the earth through which he had struggled, returned to his village and his friends! The circumstance is confirmed. It is said, by official testimony—Who can believe this?—*Morning Her.*

Novel Application of Steam.—Steam has lately been applied with great success in some of the French forts, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced and in twenty-four hours every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.—*Lit Gaz.*

WHITE WASHING.

One of the cheapest and best modes of preparing the white-wash, is to use skim milk with new slacked lime.—This renders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick as when the lime is wet with water.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour, (old)	4 50	Oats,	31
" (new)	4 75	Whiskey,	33
Wheat, 1 00 a 1 10		Apple Brandy,	37
Corn, 60 a 63		Plaster,	4 00
Rye, 63		Feathers,	35

THE FREDERICKS.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. Butler, Mr. *Fredrick Cause*, to Miss *Annida Dinsman*—both of this borough.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Henry Weaver*, to Miss *Rebecca Lohdy*—both of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. *Jacob Hollibaugh*, to Miss *Hannah Steffy*—both of Frederick county, Md.

At Erie, Pa. on the 23d ult. Mr. *Thomas McCorky*, (formerly of this place,) to Miss *Mary Miles*, of the former place.

DECEASED.

On Thursday last, the 7th inst. at his residence near Gettysburg, *William Gilliland*, Esq. in the 79th year of his age. He was a native of this County, and in it spent the protracted measure of life, which Divine Providence was pleased to assign him. It was early and uniformly, an active and busy life, until within a few years, when nature, exhausted by long continued care, and impaired by the infirmities of age, claimed retirement, and rest. His youthful ardor was identified with the spirit of '76. He felt for his country's wrongs, and as a soldier of that Revolution, assisted to maintain its rights, and secure its liberty and independence. Those were ever after, with him, objects of zealous, watchful and active concern; and much of his life was, in obedience to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, devoted to their service, in the administration of that happy political system which he had aided to establish. As a Justice of the Peace, he for many years rendered important services to the community in which he lived. In the State Legislature he was for many years a Representative;—and as an Associate Judge, for a considerable time, assisted in the administration of justice in this County. In all these various duties, he acquitted himself as a citizen of intelligence and integrity. His moral character was without a blemish, or dishonorable imputation; and early and long he sustained the character of a member of the Presbyterian Church. He lived usefully and respectfully; and has left for the consolation and imitation of his friends, the memory of a temperate, industrious, and useful life.—*Common.*

In Stark county, Ohio, on the 29th of June, *Jacob Hostetter*, son, Esq. formerly of York county, Pa. aged about 75 years; which county he formerly represented in the State Legislature and in Congress.

The venerable Ex-President JAMES MONROE, closed his earthly career on the anniversary of his Country's Independence.

He breathed his last in the city of New-York on the 4th of July, at half past three o'clock, the hand of death having been visibly upon him from eleven o'clock the preceding night. His bedside was, during this long hovering of his weary spirit on the confines of life and immortality, surrounded by his friends and physicians, whose attention and kindness have been unremitting during his illness. His death was easy, though so lingering, and to the last moment he retained his senses.

The circumstance of the death of this venerated patriot and statesman on the National Anniversary is not as extraordinary as the coincidence of the preceding deaths of two Ex-Presidents on the same day; but as it had not been preceded by that most extraordinary coincidence of events, it would have been considered something beyond the common course of nature, that, out of five living Ex-Presidents of the United States, three should have expired on the anniversary of the Declaration of that Independence, which two of them, by their civil courage and wise counsels, and the third, by his gallantry in the field, assisted in achieving.

We do not know what influence these coincidences may have on the minds of others, but they seem to us a satisfactory testimony to the principles approved by his celebration. It is being possible that the anniversary can ever again arrive without our associating with it emotion and affecting recollections of the personal worth and public services of the patriots Adams, Jay, Madison, and Monroe.

Col. MONROE was, we believe, in his 73d year. His has been an eventful and busy life, almost entirely employed in public service. In the field, whilst a mere youth, he shed his blood for his country; and, with a no less zealous devotion to its interests, his best talents have ever since been exerted to promote them in the important stations of Member of Congress, Minister successively to France, Spain, and Great Britain, for seven years Secretary of State, Secretary of War, (during the trying six months preceding the last peace) and lastly, for eight years, as President of the United States. In all these stations he sustained the reputation of purity and uprightness, and maintained his country's rights with firmness, dignity, and ability; and he had the honor to retire from public life, after fifty years spent in the public service, poorer than he entered it. The evening of his life has been chequered with worldly troubles; but we have the satisfaction to know that its sunset was serene and cloudless.—*Nat. Int.*

The President of the United States has directed funeral honors to be paid to the memory of the illustrious deceased, at every military post and station in the U. States, at all the Navy Yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission; and that the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing those indebted to him, that his Books, Notes, &c. have been left in the hands of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. Gettysburg—with whom they are requested to call and settle, on or before the first day of August next. After that date, suits will be brought for the recovery of all unpaid. C. J. SHOWER.

July 12. 3t

A WEDGWOOD-WARE.

AND

SADDLER.

BEING Single Men, can be accommodated with separate Shops, newly built and finished, in an excellent settlement for both Trades, by applying to

THOMAS MCKNIGHT.

Franklin township, July 12. 3t

FEVER AND AGUE.

THOSE persons troubled with this disease, can have a safe and easy CURE, by applying at the Subscriber's Store, in Franklin township. I have been encouraged to give this Notice, from the almost universal cures performed by this Medicine for the last two years—and some cases of a long standing.

THOMAS MCKNIGHT.

July 12. 3t

VENDUE.

The Subscriber being about to remove from Gettysburg, will expose to Public Sale, at his dwelling, on Saturday the 6th of August next,

A QUANTITY OF NEW FURNITURE,

One Cooking-Stove, and Two ten-plate do.

A COW,

with a variety of other articles.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN N. STARR.

Gettysburg, July 12. 1s

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets due and payable to the respective Creditors of THOMAS BOKNER, deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 11th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the Creditors of said deceased are desired to present their claims.

THOS. C. MILLER.

J. B. McPHERSON.

J. M. STEVENSON.

July 12. 1m

General Synod

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 20th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the Secretary.

DAVID F. SCHLEFFER.

Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

COUPLES

DEWEN & GROVER,

Inform the Citizens of Littlestown and its vicinity, that they have entered into a partnership, and hope, by the strictest attention, to gain the full confidence of all who may be pleased to employ them. Littlestown, July 5. 3t

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, p. m. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of JOHN GREENNESS, deceased, known by the name of the Bermudian-creek Woollen

Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

Brick House,

two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story

Stone Building,

about 75 feet long, which contains the Felling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery: Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. 1s

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next.

T. S.

Elizabeth Hammacher,

(by her next friend, James Robeson,) vs.

Samuel Hammacher.

ALIAS SUBPCENA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831. } 1c

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED,

Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEANS, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

July 12. 1c

FURNITURE & PAINTURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms the Public, that he taken

and lived up the

COLD SPRING

ESTABLISHMENT.

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN,

Eight miles from Chambersburg, and

about two and an half from the Turn-

pike Road, leaving it to the right at

Porter's Turn, six miles from Chambers-

burg. The road from the turnpike is in

a pleasant location for carriages, &c.

and the accommodations at the Spring

are such as he flatters himself will be

pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June 31. 5t

ence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to the whole subject. But I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, through which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny—if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest. When this is undertaken, God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to a scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues are cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the execrations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts, be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction.

American Independence.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

Gettysburg, July 4th, 1831.

Major A. G. MILLER.

Dear Sir—You will confer a particular favor on the "Gettysburg Guards," and the Citizens who dined with them this day, by furnishing a copy of the remarks you made on the occasion, introductory to your reading the Declaration of Independence, for publication. Yours, respectfully,

George Wampler, James Percy,
Samuel Gilbert, D. Kitzmiller,
John Cress, COMMITTEE.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: Your note, requesting a copy of my remarks introductory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th inst. for publication, has been received. Your invitation to officiate in this manner on the ever-memorable 4th of July, having been received at a late hour, the preparation of these remarks was, consequently, hurried. But, as a copy has been formally requested for publication, it cannot, with propriety, be withheld; however imperfect these remarks may appear in print, or uninteresting they may be to the public, after the excitement of the occasion has subsided. You can have them published in such papers as you may prefer—that is left to your control.

Your's, respectfully,
ANDREW G. MILLER.
Messrs. Geo. Wampler & others, Committee.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the "Guards,"
and Fellow-Citizens:

Honored with an invitation, from the Committee of Arrangement, "to read the Declaration of Independence, with some preliminary remarks," on this occasion, I rise, with pleasure, to perform the office; as it is our duty and privilege to add zest to the pleasures to be enjoyed, and to promote the interest taken in the celebration of our Freedom's Anniversary.

This commemoration is associated with our tenderest sympathies, and our noblest feelings—as we naturally recall to our recollections the tyrannical, the oppressive, and the difficulties of our ancestors, and rejoice in the boon they won by their valor and patriotism. On this day, man, "the noblest work of God," bound to his country by every endearing and ennobling tie, thinks and feels how willingly he could sacrifice life, fortune, individual security, and personal advancement, on her altar—consecrated to Liberty. On this day, the innocent and artless child shouts hosannas to HIM, who commands the destinies of nations. The middle-aged and vigorous cherish a patriotic glow of freedom's fire in their bosoms, which "grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength." And the venerable and patriotic veteran, whose head is silvered with the frosts of many winters, and whose breast is seamed with the scars of many a well-fought battle in the cause of liberty, in imagination lives over the interesting scenes of "the days that tried men's souls"—then raises his eyes to Heaven, in thankfulness that his life has been preserved, to hail the dawn of another anniversary of the glorious day, on which this charter of our liberties was executed, and delivered to three millions of patriotic people, by their more than patriotic Representatives.

All nations, from the refined Greek to the American savage, have had their anniversaries of important national events—their jubilees to celebrate—the names and characters of men, who have devoted their lives and fortunes and talents to the cause of their country, and their country's honor, have been held in grateful remembrance by every people, from the remotest history of time. This feeling is natural;—"it is an extended self-love, mingling with all the enjoyments of life, and twisting itself with the minutest filaments of the heart." Nations of antiquity reared monuments of glory, to perpetuate the memory and fame of their illustrious heroes and patriotic statesmen. Their heroisms, their valor, their patriotic labors, and towering pyramids, reared themselves to tell the valorous achievements of departed heroes—the glorious deeds of departed patriots. Nor can we, living in this enlightened age, when not one secret of nature seems to remain unexplored, nor one mystery of science to be unknown; when civilization and improvement

man—remain dead and insensible to those sensibilities of which our nature is susceptible, and for which the nations of antiquity became so renowned. No! as Patriots, we greet this instrument as a living monument to the imperishable fame of the venerable sages whose names are thereto appended—as a monument more durable than the marble, more imperishable than the brass, more towering than the pyramids of antiquity—as a monument worthy the manly sires, who, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in its support—and of the noble heroes who fought and bled for its establishment.

ment. When thrones are crumbled, and dynasties forgotten, it will stand the landmark of its country's genius—fearing itself "mid regal ruin and national dissolution—a mental pyramid in the solitude of time—beneath whose shade kings might moulder—a record whose summit eternally must play."

Although it is not our purpose to bestow imaginary encomiums on the "laurels that wreath round the brow of military fame;" or to pour forth floods of panegyric on the "genius that have been plucked from the garden of imperial majesty"—yet it becomes us to pronounce a passing sentence of praise on the valorous exploits, and to indulge a warm feeling of gratitude for the glorious achievements of Washington, and his noble coadjutors in the cause of freedom. Washington! the very name fills the heart with grateful emotions! What the sages in council devised, he accomplished; what was set forth, in this declaration of freedom, as its causes and designs, he secured. He stood unmoved on the rock of freedom, towering above English champions. Carthage boasted of her Hannibal; Macedonia, of her Alexander; England, of her Alfred; France, of her Bonaparte; Poland, of her Kosciuszko; and other nations equally renowned, of their patrons and heroes; but America, free, happy America, this day boasts of her Washington. Zenophon recorded the achievements of Cyrus; Homer sang the mighty deeds of Achilles; but we, this day, commemorate, with a grateful remembrance, the virtues and the patriotism of the man of Washington. But for him, this declaration of our rights would have existed, a specimen of American virtue and patriotism, without producing any beneficial results at the time, or advantages to posterity. But for him, this magna charta of America would have but remained a living corpse, for the destruction of the lives and fortunes of its citizens. But for him, the civil and religious freedom, would never have been reared upon this broad and permanent foundation—a structure, towering as it is beautiful—extensive, as it is permanent—the pride and security of America, and the admiration of the Universe.

On the fourth of July, '76, freedom took possession of every breast; independence animated every soul; and in a generous soil was planted the tree of liberty, whose blossoms enshroud our political atmosphere, and whose fruit nourishes our political existence. On that day, the Thirteen United Colonies, by their Delegates, in Congress assembled, with an energetic determination to be released from British oppression, exercised the first act of sovereignty, in promulgating this memorable enumeration of their sufferings and wrongs, and this manly declaration, that "they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." More than half a century has passed away, since this important epoch in the annals of America—And what is the result? In the character of nations, America is a nation of mature age. Here, we enjoy "liberty and equality," under the sanction of our wise and liberal constitutions and laws, which declare that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing property and reputation, and pursuing their own happiness." Here, no man can be deprived of the natural and political rights common to all—unless by his own act. Here, the rays of science and literature beam upon all—illuminating our minds with intelligence to protect our rights, and virtue to maintain our liberties. Here, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and the arts, flourish, and afford employment to man, and support to all. Here, our liberties are guarded by the watchfulness of patriotic rulers, of our own choice, who have acquired for us "at home security, and fame abroad." Here, is presented the grand spectacle of twenty-four free and independent States, governed by their own Constitutions and laws—and all united, for their mutual benefit and protection, in one mighty, and powerful, and indissoluble confederation. Here, the honest mechanic, the industrious farmer, and the man of letters, are all equally "respected among men."

"And know, ye great! how'er ye may despise
The rustic laborer—his to that we owe
"A nation's happiness—a country's wealth—
"Wisdom in council, and terror in arms."

While we return our acknowledgments to HIM, who rules in the armies of Heaven, for the rescue of America from oppression, and for the many blessings we now enjoy—f forbid not, for us to rejoice in the emancipation of France from despotism; and of other parts of Europe from tyranny. From the advancements made by that gallant nation, we must imbrue the philanthropic hope, that France will soon be prepared to take her stand among the Republics of the earth. And as I know, that every American is disposed to rejoice with those nations, who have arisen to the blessings and majesty of freedom; and to mourn for those that are oppressed—we must shed a tear of sympathy for the unfortunate and subjugated Poles. As Americans, we feel a lively interest in their present struggle for liberty. As Philanthropists, we sympathize with them in their oppressions, privations and wrongs. And, as Republicans, we are anxious to promote the cause of Liberty, so fearlessly published to the world in their Declaration, which breathes a spirit similar to this immortal document; but we regret, that we can but lend them our prayers.

Free Governments are protected within, and defended from without, by a National Guard—the Citizen soldiers. So it should be. For if the citizens of a country like ours, do not possess patriotism enough to take up arms in support of the laws, and defence of their rights, they deserve not the protection of citizens—they are not worthy the appellation of patriots. To be useful citizens, is to be good soldiers. Like the framers of this invaluable instrument, we are necessarily "pledged to each other" for our mutual protection. And while it is, in our mind, let us patriotically resolve, having the good of our country at heart, as citizens to preserve our liberties by our virtue, and as soldiers to defend them by our arms.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, delivered in the Hall of Independence, before the Congress of 1776, on the passage of the Declaration.

Addressing JOHN HANCOCK, the then President, he said—

"Read this declaration at the head of the army, every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow

uttered to maintain it, or perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit, religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling around it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon, let them see it, who saw their sons and their brothers fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support.

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You and I may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good; we may die; die colonists—die slaves—die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold; be it so—be it so; if it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may—but while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day, when we are in our graves our children will honor it: they will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of unjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of consolation, of gratitude, and of joy.

"Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come; my judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now, and independence forever."

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the James Cropper arrived at N. York on Saturday evening from Bristol, our correspondents of the Courier and Enquirer and Mercantile Advertiser have received Bristol papers to the 31st of May, containing London dates to the 30th inclusive.

The Poles, it will be perceived, have again to a certain extent been successful; and another gallant spirit has been added to the list of Heroes who have already distinguished themselves in the cause of Liberty. In consequence of the loss of the army under the brave but unfortunate DWERNICKI, it was to be apprehended that the insurrection in Volhynia would be suppressed, and the inhabitants reduced to submission by the Russians. To prevent this, the Commander-in-Chief SCHURZBUCK, dispatched General CHRZANOWSKI with eight thousand men to complete the glorious work which had been so happily commenced under General DWERNICKI. To reach Volhynia it was necessary that they should pass through the Russian lines, and although nearly surrounded by 24,000 Russians, this gallant corps after a series of battles, arrived in triumph at the fortress of Zamosc on the 12th, with Eight Hundred Russian prisoners. His arrival was hailed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and gave a new impulse to their exertions.

A noble enthusiasm animates the people of Volhynia, Lithuania, and of all Poland, which promises to lead them to victory or death.

The distress in Ireland continues to increase.

In England all is quiet, and the greatest confidence entertained by the people in the success of the Reform Bill.

NEW SUCCESSES OF THE POLES.

From the London Times of the 29th.

We publish with unfeigned satisfaction, letters from Warsaw, bringing intelligence from the Polish armies so late as to the 16th—only 11 days old. These communicate a gallant and important exploit of the Patriot General Chrzanowski, who was despatched by the Commander-in-Chief with a corps of 8,000 men to disturb the left flank and rear of the Russian army; an expedition into Volhynia, which was conducted with marvellous intrepidity and success, that bears every comparison through successive lines of Russian posts, beating the enemy in several engagements, and though in the midst of 24,000 Russians, under Gen's. Kreutz and Witt, capturing 800 prisoners, with which he entered the fortress of Zamosc in triumph. The main object of this well conceived and brilliant en-

Volhynia for that which, since the misfortunes of General Dwernicki, had been withdrawn from the patriot cause, by the more than dubious unfriendliness of Austria towards the Polish liberties. The new Chief-in-Chief has thus proved himself at the outset a worthy successor to the brave and skillful Dwernicki, though we trust he is not destined to experience the same vicissitude of war, or the same treachery from pretended neutrals.

"A general enthusiasm reigns throughout the Polish province of Samogitia.

All the male population are under arms; they swear, on the tombs of their ancestors, to shed the last drop of their blood rather than submit to the Russian yoke.

"Even children of 12 years of age were armed with scythes and axes. The news communicated to them that several insurgents have been shot in Wilna had the effect of increasing the courage and exertions of the inhabitants. The clergy animate them with the spirit of liberty, they preach in the fields; their pathetic discourses operate on the heart, and dispose the hearers to brave glorious death. The women partake of the same feelings, some of whom fear not to travel many leagues to bring their husbands the necessaries of life.

"It is therefore clear, from the conduct of the Samogitians and Lithuanians, and the known sentiments of others, that all the provinces formerly belonging to Poland will make common cause with the kingdom of Poland. The ferocious ukases of the Emperor of Russia do but increase their hatred, and render opposition more determined; the measure of oppression was full, life became a burden, and liberty in Lithuania is now a reality, not a mere hope. Troops are already on the route to Lithuania, as also experienced officers and subalterns, to discipline the volunteers, who you will perceive must be formidable, as well in physical force as in the spirits that animate them.

"WARSAW, May 16.—I have just time before post leaves merely to state what was before doubtful, is now confirmed by an official communication, relative to General Chrzanowski. The General received orders to march to Zamosc with a corps of 8,000 men, for the purpose of causing a diversion in Volhynia, and, in fact, replacing General Dwernicki, who was forced to retire into Galicia. He chose the shortest way, penetrating through the enemy's positions through Kock, Lubartow, and Krasnistaw. He made forced marches of eighty-one miles (English) in three days, beat the Russians in three several battles, and brought 800 prisoners to Zamosc on the 15th instant. The fate of this corps excited much anxiety, as he was surrounded by the enemy's forces of 24,000 men, and cut off from all succour for a whole week.

LONDON, May 30.—The latest news from Berlin is to the 21st, and from Warsaw to the 17th inst. at which time no news had arrived of the then hourly expected collision between Diebitsch and Skrzewnecki. Both armies are manoeuvring—the Russians to operate against Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula from the previous line of action, and the Poles to defeat this fresh assault on their capital. The country upon the line of march was desolated, and the Cholera Morbus, according to our letters, frightfully extended its ravages; it had spread into Austria-Galicia. In Lithuania the Russians are pursuing a savage extermination. They are hanging and shooting even their wounded prisoners, and the peasants and scattered Polish partisan corps are executing on the spot, in their turn, a terrible retaliation.

The French papers of Friday, contain a long report (copied from a Warsaw paper) of the proceedings of the Lithuanian insurgents, presented to the National Government of Poland by an Envoy from Lithuania. The insurrection is said to have extended to Grodno and Minsk, and the Government of Wilna alone is said to have 60,000 insurgents under arms. They have established provisional governments, and have begun founderies of gunpowder. The peasants fight with the greatest bravery against their Russian oppressors, and "If Lithuania falls," says the report, "she will carry to her grave the consoling idea that she preferred to sacrifice every thing rather than supply arms and means to subjugate the Poles and their common country."

The Courier Francaise gives the following as rumors of the day:—"The diplomatic circles have been occupied within the last month on the subject of an interchange of notes, to which great importance is attached. M. Casimir Pétier has sent to both Vienna and Berlin, requiring either an entire or partial reduction of the present exorbitant military establishments, which, by exciting alarm, paralyze commerce. The Cabinet of Vienna replied, that Austria required nothing better than to place her army on the footing of peace, but that this could not be done till certain important questions, connected with the present state of Poland and Italy, were decided. France rejoined that these questions had been settled by the Congress of Vienna, and that nothing prevented the Powers from coming to an understanding as to the events that have taken place since the revolution of July, and modifying the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna, that with regard to Italy, Austria had even ex-

gence in the police of the Italian states, and that these states could no longer form a pretext for new armaments. In what related to Poland, the overtures of the Emperor Nicholas having been rejected, it had been represented to him, that as the present state of Poland might disturb the peace of Europe, France and England conceived it essential to call the attention of his Imperial Majesty to the Conventions of Vienna, which secured the constitutional independence of Poland! It is this last note that gave rise to rumors of war."

French Army—I am informed that the returns of the effective strength of the French army, fully equipped, drilled, and armed, received at the War Office last Saturday, gave a force of 267,000 men. Conscripts and recruits now drilling and moving to their respective stations, 97,000. The National Guards of France, all now fully armed, and under arms, are said to amount to 750,000. One million is the round number returned, or rather estimated, from written annals, but I understand the actual strength is what I have given.

LONDON, May 30th.—Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings, and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favor. Out of 122 of the members present, 96 declared themselves his supporters, and only two pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserving their votes.—Times.

ONE DAY LATER.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the New York Journal of Commerce, for extracts from London papers of the 31st of May, and Liverpool of the 1st of June, brought by the packet ship Britannia, at their port from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 30, (evening) 1831.—A multitude of contradictory accounts have been received to-day, through the German and French papers, relative to the state of affairs in Poland. According to the Berlin version of them, everything held out the prospect that success was at last about to attend the arms of the Russians, and the Lithuanian insurgents, pressed by the Russians, had approached the Prussian frontiers, which they probably intended to pass, in consequence of which the Prussian Landwehr (local militia) had been suddenly called out to march towards the frontiers.

The dates from Warsaw, through Prussia, are of the 18th, when it is evident that no engagement had yet taken place between the main corps of the Russians and Poles. If a regular battle is offered and accepted, we may expect to hear of something decisive to-morrow or next day. It is hardly to be supposed that the Polish army which is at least equal in numbers to the Russian and in every other respect superior, will suffer the enemy to get the better of them.

From Paris it is stated that offers of mediation on the part of England and France having been made to the Emperor Nicholas, for the pacification of Poland, the autocrat has declared, in answer, that he will make no concessions to "rebellious subjects," and that had he been disposed to make any, he would not have waited for advice to that effect from the west.

Various Matters.

The Montreal Courant states that "thousands who have arrived in that city as emigrants from Europe, have been compelled to lay their humble beds in our streets and on our wharves, as the only attainable places of repose." Efforts were making to remove them into the upper province, and there is no doubt that a great many of them will find their way into the U. States, and become public charges.

The specie, and other effects of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, which were in the vault of the Bank at the time of the late fire, were found after the fire uninjured. The amount of specie was \$17,000.

The Frederick Herald states that a man named Christian Frydnger, has been apprehended, and, after an examination before M. Baltzell, Esq. committed to prison, on suspicion of being concerned with Markley in the murder of the Newey family.

A Good Customer.—It is stated in a paper printed "down east," that a Mr. Salathiel Nickerson, of Barnstable, Mass. has had fourteen children married by one clergyman, and has one more who is soon to give the minister another job in that line.

A fire originating from the letting off rockets or fire-works by boys, in celebration of the 4th of July, occurred in New York, which turned from 50 to 60 families out of doors, and destroyed property to the amount of from 30 to 40,000 dollars.

John Moreland, who some weeks ago escaped from the Frederick jail, and was taken in Lancaster, escaped from that jail, and was retaken near Downingtown, adventures in the Frederick town Herald, that having settled with his creditors, and surrendered to them.

sure of being released from confinement, and is now determined to exert himself in gaining a livelihood.

The Wilmington (D. C.) Free Press mentions that within the last six or seven weeks, there have arrived at that port ten hundred and ninety-seven Irish, and one hundred and ten English emigrants—each of which one dollar was paid into the treasury of the poor for Newcastle county. The emigration from Europe this year is very much increased.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg,
Adams County, Pa. July 1, 1831.

B	M—continued.
Jacob Bear	Peter Moritz 2
Andrew Bott	Jacob Meals
George Bott	John A. Miller
Benjamin Bayly	John Miller
George Boyers 2	Charles M'Intyre
John Barrett	Peter Marks
Rev. James G. Brack-	Sophia Mark
enridge	John M'Goy
Robert Bryna	Jacob Mairing
Wm. Betty	Hugh M'Henry
Tobias Boyer	N
Margaret Brook	Jacob Norbeck
Wm. Barr	Elizabeth Noel
Henry Biesacker	Upton Norris
Sarah Biggs	David Newman
C	O
John Carson	Adam Oyster
Henry Coffin 2	Barbara Oyster 3
Patrick Callan	P
Jas. Cunningham, Esq.	Sarah A. Pearson
Maria Carbaugh	Samuel Patterson
John Clouse	Joseph Pleimyer
D	Isaac Paxton
Michael Docherdy	Henry Price
Eliza C. Dunn	Emanuel Pitzer
Samuel Deal	Augustus Protzman
E	Mary Paxton or
Robert Ewing	Hannah Adair
Henry Eply	R
Nicholas Eckenrode	Thomas Reid
Rachael England	Wm. Rath 2
F	Tannah Ruck
Patrick Friel, jr.	S
Patrick Friel, sen.	Jacob Sanders
Philip Fall	Sentinel
Robt. or David Fletcher	John Slentz
er	Emma V. Smith
Valentine Fale, sen.	Wm. Sadler 2
G	Nicholas B. Schriver
John N. Graft	Michael Shenabrock
Adam Guiselman	James Stafford
Catharine Groff	Robert Stewart
H	Christian Stauffer
Joel Harman	David Sheets
Christoph's Holebaugh	Adam Swone
Catharine Hersh	T
Henry Hoffman	Robert Taylor
Mary Hixon	U
Mary Hencel	John Uts
John Henthorn	W
John Hunter	S. Weels
Jacob Hartman	Enos H. White
Solomon Hartman	Henry Welty
J	James Work
Marlin Judy	Adam Welsh
Nancy A. Johnson	Samuel Wislet
Thomas John	John Walter
K	John Wilson
Sampson S. King, Esq.	Robert Wilson
Isaac Kral	Adam Walter
Andrew Kerrigan	Y
L	Edmund L. Youce
John Loumore	John Yeagy
John Lynch	Alexander P. Young
M	James H. Young
Nancy Menough	Z
James Morrow	George Ziegler 4
(July 5.)	WM. W. BELL, P. M.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg,
July 1st, 1831.

Elizabeth Ahler	Christian Hane
Joseph Arniz	Thomas John
Joseph Bonhard	John Kuhn
Wm. Brown	Abraham Kunkel
Relief Colom	Bruce Low
Ann Dougherty	Philip Little
Magdalena Eichelber-	Sarah Lafferty
ger	Elias Pearson
James W. Foster	Magdalena Stone
Hiron Fant	John Sims
John Games 2	Adam Shik
Jacob Greenholtz	Jonas Sanders
Michael Harmon	Mr. Speelman
John Hilbert	George Sheffer
Sarah Houghtelin	Eve Christina Willit
Baltzer Henson	Thomas W. Withers
(July 5.)	F. LEAS, P. M.

An Ordinance

Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled
"An Ordinance for the regulation of the
Market in Gettysburg, passed the 7th
day of March, 1831."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, & it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the hour of closing the market shall be seven o'clock in the morning of each market day, during the months of May, June, July and August; any thing contained in the Ordinance to which this is supplementary, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECT. 2. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons, other than those who rent Stalls in the public Market-house, shall sell or expose to sale, at any place within the limits of the Borough of Gettysburg, and at any time within market-hours, any kind of meat, other than salted and dried meat, by a less quantity than one quarter of a carcass, he, she, or they, so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the sum of One Dollar, for the use of the Corporation.

Enacted and ordained in Town Council, June 20, 1831.

T. STEVENS, Pres't pro tem.
Attest—D. HORNER, Clerk.
Gettysburg, June 28, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURN-PIKE ROAD COMPANY; and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given, that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. B. MOPHERSON,
June 14. td

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,
ONE of 10,000,
AND NO LESS THAN

THIRTY OF 1,000?

THE FOURTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 16th of July.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 51 100

10,000 51 50

1 5,000 102 40

1 4,440 102 30

30 1,000 1479 20

50 500 11475 10

51 200

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, July 5. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 13,

3 56 6 54 8 33 53 24 59

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having over-

come the difficulties which always

attend the commencement of unendowed

literary establishments, has at length

been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which

are usually taught in similar Institu-

tions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and

Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natu-

ral Philosophy, Chemistry with Expe-

riments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient

Geography with the use of the Globes,

English Grammar, Arithmetic, Alge-

bra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying,

Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Tri-

gonometry, Conic Sections, Differential

and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, As-

tronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Com-

position and Declamation, and Biblical

Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the imme-

diate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS

and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The

strictest attention is bestowed upon the

morals of the pupils. Parents from a

distance can, with the utmost confi-

dence, entrust their children to the

guardianship of this Institution. They

may live, if desired, in the same family

with either of the Teachers, who will

pledge themselves to exercise over

them a parental care. The location is

remarkably healthy, and very conven-

ient with reference to Baltimore, Phila-

delphia, or the District of Columbia.

The year is divided into two sessions,

ending on the last Wednesday of April

and September, and succeeded each by

a vacation of four weeks. Besides the

public examinations at the close of each

session, private examinations are held

quarterly. A semi-annual report of

the conduct, industry, and scholarship

of each student will be sent to parents

and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session

\$10—Winter \$14. The necessary ex-

penses, including boarding, room-rent,

washing and tuition, need not be more

than from \$100 to \$110 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors

S. S. Schmucker and E. L. Hazeltine,

Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Vethake,

Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth,

Rev. C. Demme, and Robert Ralston,

Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz,

Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Mil-

ler, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schmucker,

York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg,

Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Leba-

non, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, Hagerstown,

Md.; Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, Frederick,

Md.
June 21.

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as

low a rate as any other man in the

State. He is thankful for past favors,

and respectfully solicits a continuance

of the same.

Orders from a distance will be

thankfully received, and attended to

with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the

Estate of JOHN SHEET, late

of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd,

are hereby notified, that unless their

accounts are discharged before the 16th

of July next, I shall be under the dis-

agreeable necessity of instituting suits

for the recovery of the same.
J. SANDERS, Adm'r.
June 21. 4t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber, living in

Mountpleasant township, about

the 1st instant,
A Black Cow,
both ears marked. The

owner is desired to come forward,

prove property, pay charges, and take

her away. ANDREW SMITH.
June 28. 3t

All kinds of Letter-Press

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at

the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

M. O. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-

MENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his

line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION

THIS SPRING!

DANVER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Ci-

ties, and are now opening their

Third Stock for this Spring (not to

be surpassed by any) comprising every

article in their line. They deem it un-

necessary to give a catalogue of the

different articles either in paper or

handbill.

Having received a double portion of

custom to what they anticipated, they

assure the Public they have come to

the determination NOT TO BE UN-

DERSED BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establish-

ment in the County, either for quality,

beauty or cheapness. We ask no more

than A CALL from any person—for

that our Goods are cheaper than oth-

ers they may rest assured of—LOOK

AND LEAP.
Gettysburg, June 14. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms his Friends and the Public,

that he has just returned from the Ci-

ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house

of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-

ceased, situate on the south-west cor-

ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-

lishment, the low prices of his Goods,

and elegant Assortment, will be an in-

ducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Prop-

erty of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situ-

ate in Straban township, Adams coun-

ty, on the Conowago creek, at present

in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver,

is offered for Sale on the most advan-

tageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine

cultivation, the improvements on which

are a two-story

Brick HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the

Tenant on the premises. For the

Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B.

M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.
March 15. tf

GARLEGAN'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the

proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick,

Md., a supply of Garleagan's cele-

brated Balsam of Health, a re-

medy extensively used in many

parts of Europe and the United

States, for the cure of DYSPEP-

SIA, and many other diseases

which proceed from a morbid

condition of the stomach. It is

also highly recommended in COL-

IC, NERVOUS TRENORS, LOW-

NESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION

OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign

remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put

in square half pint bottles, accompanied

with extensive directions for its use. It is

constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

The following is among many certificates

of cure performed by this medicine.

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of

Health. For two years I had a constant and

fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject

to costiveness accompanied with fever, more

or less. Accordingly I bought a bottle of your

Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and

found it relieved me very much, and I pro-

cured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfect-

ly, and since then I enjoy perfect health a-

gain; and I do recommend the said Balsam

to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington Co. Md.

At an Orphans'